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lowered and that political paternalism must be immediately checked."

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## NEW BOOKS

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- Butterfield, K. L. The farmer and the new day. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. 311.)
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- Cannon, E. Coal nationalisation. Précis and evidence offered to the Coal Industry Commission. (London: King. 1919. Pp. 36. 2s.)
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- ERVIN, G. Irrigation under the provisions of the Carey act. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1919. Pp. 14.)
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- MACKENZIE, K. J. J. Cattle and the production of beef in England. (London: Cambridge University Press. 1919.)
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- Orr, J. Agriculture in Berkshire. (Oxford, Eng.: Clarendon Press. 1918. Pp. 208.)
- Peck, F. W. The cost of producing Minnesota field crops, 1913-1917. (Minneapolis: Agricultural Experiment Station. 1918. Pp. 42.)
- Stebbins, E. P. Commercial forestry in Britain: its decline and revival. (London: Murray. 1919. 6s.)
- SWEM, E. G. An analysis of Ruffin's "Farmers' Register" with a bibliography of Edmund Ruffin. Bulletin, vol. XI, nos. 3, 4. (Richmond, Va.: State Library. 1919. Pp. 144.)
  Contains a bibliographical index of articles in the Farmers' Register, published 1833-1842.
- Webster, A. D. National afforestation. (London: Allen & Unwin. 1919. 6s.)
- WEIGALL, A. G. and WREY, C. A large state farm. A business and educational undertaking. (London: Murray. 1919. 2s. 6d.)
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- Wood, G. M., compiler. Our mineral supplies. Bibliography. United States Geological Survey bulletin 666-GG. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1919. Pp. 58.)
- 'Agricultural statistics of Ireland with detailed report for the year 1916. (Dublin: His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1919. 9d.)
- Annual report on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1917. (Ottawa: Dept. Mines, Mines Branch. 1919. Pp. 258.)
- Coal mines. Reports, second stage. (London: Coal Industry Commission. 1919. 11d.)
- International yearbook of agricultural legislation. (Rome: Intern. Inst. Agri. 1918. Pp. lxxiv, 1220.)
  Gives laws and decrees of 1917.
- Production of meat in the United States and its distribution during the war. (Washington: U. S. Food Administration, Statistical Division. 1919. Pp. 85.)
- A report on large landholdings in Southern California. (San Fran-

cisco: California Commission of Immigration and Housing. 1919. Pp. 43.)

Report on wages and conditions of employment in agriculture. Vol. I, General report. (London: Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. 1919. Pp. 202. 1s. 9d.)

Seventh annual report of the Conservation Commission of the state of New York. (Albany. 1919. Pp. 356.)

Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York state. Bulletin 118. (Albany: Dept. of Farms and Markets. 1919. Pp. 32.)

Wages and conditions of employment in agriculture. (London: Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. 1919. Pp. 202.)

One wishing information on English agriculture could hardly hope for a more useful volume than this. Although devoted mainly to the questions of wages and employment, the first chapter gives a sketch of the land tenure situation together with the numbers of the principal kinds of livestock kept. These facts are presented in order to show the relation of the agricultural situation to the farm labor problem.

The supply of labor relates itself closely to the relative attractiveness of city and country life and employment. Illuminating figures are given showing to what extent people have left, and are leaving, the country districts. Explanations of the changes are offered. Chief among these are the use of more machines, the apparent higher wages in cities, the shorter and more regular hours of city labor, the increase in grazing, and the increase in size of farms. It is claimed that the decline in agricultural production has been slight.

An interesting discussion is given on the conditions of employment. This includes an outline of the duties of different classes of laborers, samples of the contracts and agreements, regularity of employment, and so on. It appears that the hours while considered long in England are distinctly shorter than on American farms.

Wages have responded to the general increase of prices, yet not in the same degree. Wages rose something like 60 to 75 per cent, while wheat, barley, and oats rose approximately 125 per cent in value during the first three years of the war.

The housing situation is presented in considerable detail, and the relation of employers and employees brings up the question of allotment and small holdings. The allotment is spoken of in commendatory terms. The small holdings receive doubtful praise, but their possibilities socially are noted.

There is an admission that farming profits have increased since the beginning of the war but it is held that they were too low previously. A tariff is suggested as a means of maintaining prices.

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